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<p>(54) Title: PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION, CONTAINING FRAGMENTS OF AN ANTIGENIC PROTEIN ENCODING DNA ENDOWED WITH ANTI-TUMOR EFFECT</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Provided herein is a pharmaceutical composition containing one or more DNA molecules encoding fragments of a protein overexpressed in tumor cells, in order to induce an anti-tumor Ag-specific immune response, in association with suitable excipients and adjuvants.</p>			

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PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION, CONTAINING FRAGMENTS OF AN ANTIGENIC PROTEIN ENCODING DNA ENDOWED WITH ANTI-TUMOR EFFECT.

Field of the invention

5 The invention relates to a pool of DNA plasmid constructs containing the sequences of human MUC-1 encoding fragments and to a pool of DNA plasmids in which the fragments themselves are preceded by the sequence encoding a protein consisting of human ubiquitin fused to a bacterial LacI fragment. The invention further relates to their use in the preparation of 10 pharmaceutical compositions for use as DNA anti-tumor vaccines.

Background art

The invention provides an anti-tumor therapy based on the induction or activation of the immune response able to bring about tumor rejection. The validity of such an idea is demonstrated from the first clinical results; for example, patients treated with a viral vaccine containing the Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) encoding sequences demonstrated immune system activation against this antigen (Tsang KY et al. 20 J. Natl. Cancer. Inst. 87: 982, 1995).

The activation of an immune anti-tumor response is achievable through four different approaches:

a) Ex vivo engineering of patient tumor cells in order to make them more immunogenic and suitable as a vaccine;

25 b) Ex vivo engineering of patient immune cells in order to pre-activate an in vitro immune response.

c) Inoculation of naked or liposome capsulated or viral particle integrated (retrovirus, vaccinia virus, adenovirus, etc.) DNA encoding tumor associated antigens;

30 d) Treatment with recombinant or synthetic soluble tumor antigens conjugated or mixed with adjuvants.

The first two approaches consist of the engineering of every single patient cell and are limited in that they are necessarily patient-specific, while the latter two are aimed to

obtain products comparable to a traditional drug.

The new vaccination methods reflect the development of new technologies. The recent indications coming from the experimentation on DNA naked vaccines that induce either a persistent antibody or a cell immune response, make the traditional protein subunit vaccines constituted of certain specific peptides, inducing a lymphocyte population, obsolete. Intramuscularly or intradermically injected proteins, encoded by naked DNA, induce a cytotoxic-specific response as well as a helper response. This powerful combination is extremely effective but the underling mechanism is not completely clarified yet. Muscle cells express class I MHC antigens at low levels only, and do not apparently express class II antigens or co-stimulatory molecules. Consequently, transfected muscle cells are unlikely to play an important role in the onset of the immune response per se. Recent data show that Antigen Presenting Cells (APC), such as macrophages or dendritic cells, play a fundamental role in capturing the myocyte released antigen and in the subsequent processing and presenting of the respective peptides in the context of the class I and II molecules, thus inducing a CD8+ cell activation with cytotoxic activity as well as activation of the CD4+ cells co-operating with B lymphocytes in eliciting the antibody response (*Corr M et al J. Exp. Med. 184:1555, 1996*) (*Tighe, H. et al. Immunology Today 19:89, 1998*). Furthermore, the use of cytokines is known to improve the therapeutic effect deriving from immunization with DNA. Cytokines can be administered in the form of exogenous proteins as reported in *Irvine et al., J. Immunol. 156: 238, 1996*. An alternative approach is represented by the contemporaneous inoculation of both the tumor antigen or the desired cytokine encoding plasmids, thus allowing the cytokine to be produced *in situ* (*Kim JJ et al. Immunol 158: 816, 1997*).

The active immunization approach of the present invention is based on the use of DNA vectors as vaccines against the MUC-1

human antigen or Polymorphic Epithelial Mucin (PEM), overexpressed in tumor cells. MUC-1 is an epithelial luminal surface glycoprotein (Patton S. et al. BBA 1241:407, 1995). In the cell transformation process this glycoprotein loses the apical localization and its expression level rises dramatically. The protein function consists of protecting the luminal surfaces, for example in the mammal gland, ovary, endometrium, colon, stomach, pancreas, bladder, kidney, etc. A glycosylation defect is reported that makes tumor cell associated MUC-1 antigenically different from normal cell associated MUC-1. This phenomenon causes tumor MUC-1 to expose the antigen epitopes that are normally masked by the sugar moieties in the normal cell expressed MUC-1. This characteristic makes tumor MUC-1 particularly interesting in an induction of a tumor specific antibody response (Apostolopoulos V. et al. Crit. Rev. Immunol. 14:293, 1994).

As an objective, the vaccination is aimed at inducing immune responses against tumor cells expressing MUC1 at high levels, preserving at the same time the low expressing normal epithelia. The DNA vaccination relies upon the entrance of a gene or portions thereof inside the body cells followed by transcription and translation of the inserted sequence and thus the intracellular synthesis of the corresponding polypeptide. An important advantage of this system is that the neo-synthesized protein is naturally processed inside the cell and the produced peptides are associated with the Major Histocompatibility Complex class I molecules (MHC-I). The MHC/peptide complexes are therefore naturally exported to the cell surface where they can be recognized by the immune system CD8+ cytotoxic cells. Only the polypeptides synthesized inside the cell are then processed and presented in association with the MHC class I molecules, thus making it the only mechanism to stimulate, a specific cytotoxic response. Vaccination systems based on protein or peptide administration are usually more effective in stimulating

the antibody immune response which, to date, has been shown to be ineffective in rejecting tumor cells. Current gene therapy techniques rely upon DNA packaging in recombinant viral vectors (retrovirus and adenovirus). The naked DNA administration is much more advantageous in terms of effectiveness and safety compared to viral vector therapies (Kumar V and Sercarz E. *Nature Med.* 2: 857, 1996; McDonnel WM et al., *New England J. of Med.* 334: 42, 1996). In fact naked DNA is unable either to duplicate or integrate in the host tissue DNA and does not induce the immune response to viral proteins.

The use of the ubiquitin to enhance the neo-synthesized protein processing and thus cytotoxic lymphocyte induction was recently reported (Rodriguez F. et al., *J. Virology* 71: 8497, 1997). The use of ubiquitin in order to generate proteins with an N-terminal amino acid, making them unstable and thus prone to enhanced degradation, had been previously reported (Bechmair A. et al., *SCIENCE* 234: 179, 1986). The higher instability of these proteins was subsequently related to enhanced intracellular processing and presentation of model proteins by MHC-I (Grant E P et al., *J. Immunol.* 155: 3750, 1995) (Wu Y and Kipps T.J., *J. Immunol.* 159: 6037, 1997).

The use of single constructs containing partial antigen encoding DNA fragments (influenza virus nucleoprotein), having a higher antigenic presentation efficiency compared to the analogues with the whole antigenic sequence, in DNA vaccination was reported (Anton L. C. et al., *J. Immunol.* 158: 2535, 1997). Furthermore the processing of intracellular proteins and presentation of the respective peptides by MHC class I proteins in physiologic conditions, underlie the mechanism of immunological surveillance. For a given protein and a specific MHC context, there are peptide fragments termed dominants (i. e. prevailing on subdominants or cryptics), which are unable to generate any immune response because they are recognized as "self". It has now been outlined, according to an aspect of the

present invention, that an approach aimed at supporting the non-dominant epitope presentation by the administration of a mix of antigen protein fragments is able to elicit a surprising cytotoxic immune response.

5 Description of the invention

It has now been found that DNA molecules, encoding fragments of a protein overexpressed in tumor cells, can be conveniently used to induce an antigen-specific anti-tumor immune response.

10 The invention relates particularly to a pharmaceutical composition containing one or more DNA encoding Mucin (MUC-1) protein fragments.

15 The DNA used in the present invention can be plasmid or viral DNA, preferably plasmid DNA obtained employing the pMRS30 expression vector described in fig. 13.

The compositions according to the invention contain preferably at least two DNA fragments of the Mucin (MUC-1) or of another protein overexpressed in tumor cells.

20 The compositions according to the invention contain preferably at least four fragments, each ranging from 200 to about 700 nucleotides, each sequence being juxtaposed and possibly partially overlapping, from about 50 to about 150 nucleotides, at the 3' and/or 5' end of the adjacent one.

25 The DNA fragments according to the invention can be possibly preceded at the 5' end by a ubiquitin encoding DNA sequence and possibly also by a LacI portion of Escherichia coli.

30 The invention relates also to new DNA fragments and to the use of Mucin-1 fragments defined above in the medicine and anti-tumor vaccine preparation.

Description of the figures

Fig. 1

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS166 expression

vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by the two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 136-339 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 2

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS169 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 205-720 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 205-720 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 3

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS168 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 631-1275 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 4

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS167 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the

amino acids encoded by the 1222-1497 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 5

5 Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS175 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581, preceded by the translation start codon, ATG and followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The 10 encoded polypeptide thus includes a Metionin followed by the amino acids encoded by the 136-1497 fragment of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 6

15 Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) termed UBILacI. The encoded polypeptide includes the Ubiquitin sequence fused to a partial sequence of the bacterial protein beta-galactosidase, as described in Chau V. et al. Science 243: 1576, 1989.

Fig. 7

20 Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the expression vector pMRS30 to give the pMRS171 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence corresponding to nucleotides 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581 25 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The coded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 8

30 Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS174 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 205-720 of the EMBL

sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 205-720 of the EMBL sequence 5 J05581.

Fig. 9

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS173 expression vector. This DNA includes 10 the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the 15 amino acids encoded by the fragment 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 10

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression 20 vector to give the pMRS172 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence termed UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the 25 amino acids encoded by the fragment 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

Fig. 11

Nucleotide DNA sequence (with the respective amino acid 30 sequence) inserted at the XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector to give the pMRS176 expression vector. This DNA includes the sequence named UBILacI (see fig. 6) fused to the sequence partially corresponding to nucleotides 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581 followed by two translation stop codons, TGA and

TAA. The encoded polypeptide thus includes the amino acid sequence reported in Fig. 6, fused to the sequence including the amino acids encoded by the fragment 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581.

5 **Fig. 12**

Electrophoretic analysis on 1% agarose gel in 1X TBE. mRNA extracted from CHO, CD34+ dendritic cells and dendritic cells from PBMC, respectively, transfected with pMRS169, and subjected to RT-PCR reaction either with (lanes 4, 8, 12) or without (lanes 5, 9, 13) Reverse Transcriptase. Molecular weight DNA marker (lane 1); internal negative controls (lanes 2, 6); internal positive controls (lanes 3, 7, 10, 11); positive control from Promega kit (lane 14).

15 **Fig. 13**

Nucleotide sequence of the pMRS30 expression vector. The 1-2862 region corresponds to the AccI (location 504) - BamHI (location 3369) region of the pSV2CAT vector (EMBL M77788); the 2863-3721 region includes the human cytomegalovirus promoter (human cytomegalovirus major immediate-early gene enhancer); the 3722-4905 region includes several cloning sites, including XbaI (location 3727), and the processing signal of the rabbit beta-globin gene.

Detailed description of the invention

A DNA plasmid pool encoding, in eukaryotic cells, fragments of the MUC-1 human protein antigen was prepared. Constructs are based on the mammalian expression vector termed pMRS30, described in figure 13 and previously claimed in the Patent Application WO95/11982, and contain partial sequences of the MUC-1 cDNAs reported in the EMBL database with accession number J05581. MUC-1 encoding DNA was fragmented so that each fragment represents a discrete portion, partially overlapping to the adjacent ones. Administration of a mix of such plasmids can cause different plasmids to transfect different APC cells at the administration site. Therefore such cells produce and process

discrete portions of the MUC-1 protein giving the related peptides. In those conditions, the occurring subdominant and cryptic peptides can also be presented in association with class I MHC molecules thus generating a cytotoxic immune response.

5 The present invention thus relates to the use of a group of four constructs (Figures 1 to 4) containing MUC-1 cDNA partial fragments in admixture containing at least two of them and a group of four constructs (Figures 7 to 10) containing MUC-1 cDNA partial fragment preceded by the DNA encoding a protein sequence containing Ubiquitin and an Escherichia coli Lac I portion (Figure 6) used separately or in admixture containing at least 10 two of them.

15 The present invention relates also to the use of the construct (Figure 5) containing the almost complete sequence of the MUC-1 cDNA and the construct (Figure 11) containing the almost complete sequence of the MUC-1 cDNA preceded by the DNA encoding a protein sequence containing Ubiquitin and an Escherichia coli Lac I portion.

20 The mixture of the four constructs containing the partial fragments of the MUC-1 cDNA and the mixture of the four constructs containing the partial fragments of the MUC-1 cDNA preceded by the DNA encoding a protein sequence, containing Ubiquitin and an Escherichia coli Lac I portion, represents a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

25 Constructs according to the present invention can be used in the anti-tumor therapy of patient affected with tumors characterized by high MUC-1 expression.

Constructs described in the present invention were obtained as follows.

30 In the case of the first series of constructs, the fragments of the MUC-1 DNA were obtained by RT-PCR from BT20 cell line or by DNA partial chemical synthesis. Such fragments were then cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector and verified by sequencing.

In the case of the second series of constructs, the fragments were obtained from the first series of constructs by a PCR re-amplification. These fragments were then fused to the DNA encoding the Ubiquitin (obtained by RT-PCR from MCF7 cell line mRNA) and a partial lacI sequence (obtained by PCR from the commercial vector pGEX). DNA sequences thus obtained were then cloned in the pMRS30 expression vector and verified by sequencing. For the intended therapeutic or prophylactic uses, fragments or constructs according to the invention are suitably formulated, using carriers and methods previously employed in naked DNA vaccines, as described for example in The Immunologist, 1994, 2:1; WO 90/11092, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 1986, 83, 9551; US 5580859; Immunology today 19 (1998), 89-97); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90 (1993), 11478-11482; Nat. Med. 3 (1997), 526-532; Vaccine 12 (1994), 1495-1498; DNA Cell. Biol. 12 (1993), 777-783. The dosages will be determined on the basis of clinical and pharmacological-toxicological trials. Generally speaking, they will be comprised between 0.005 µg/kg and 5 µg/kg of the fragment mix. The composition of the invention can also contain a cytokine or a cytokine encoding plasmid.

The invention will be further illustrated by means of the following examples.

Example 1. Plasmid pMRS166 construction.

BT20 tumor cells (ATCC HTB-19) were cultured in Eagles MEM supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum. Ten million cells were trypsinized, washed with PBS, and mRNA extracted.

An aliquot of this RNA was subjected to RT-PCR (reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction) reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V11 (5' GATCTCTAGAATGACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGC 3')

V4 (5' GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCAACCTGAAGCTGGTCCGTGGC 3')

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzyme XbaI, was cloned into the pMRS30 expression

vector, containing the human cytomegalovirus promoter and the beta-globin polyadenylation signal as claimed in the Patent WO9511982. The resulting pMRS166 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence corresponding to the nucleotides 136-339 of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA.

5 This fragment is reported in fig. 1.

Example 2. Plasmid pMRS169 construction.

An aliquot of the RNA obtained as reported in example 1 was
10 amplified by RT-PCR in the presence of the following synthetic
oligonucleotides:

V12 (5' GATCTCTAGAATGGTGCCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAACATGC 3')

V15 (5' GGCGGTGGAGCCCGGGCTGGCTTGT 3')

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the
15 restriction enzymes SmaI and XbaI, was fused, by the SmaI
restriction site, to a DNA fragment entirely synthetically
constructed, and including a sequence partially corresponding to
the nucleotides 457-720 of the EMBL sequence J05581 and two stop
codons, TGA and TAA. The whole fragment was thus cloned in the
20 XbaI site of the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS169
vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the
sequence partially corresponding to the nucleotides 205-720 of
the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 2.

25 **Example 3. Plasmid pMRS168 construction.**

An aliquot of the RNA obtained as reported in example 1 was
amplified by RT-PCR in the presence of the following synthetic
oligonucleotides:

V13 (5' GATCTCTAGAATGGGCTCAGCTCTACTCTGGTGACAAACGGC 3')

30 V8 (5' GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCACAAAGGCAATGAGATAGACAATGGCC 3')

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the
restriction enzyme XbaI was cloned in the pMRS30 expression
vector. The resulting pMRS168 vector contains a DNA fragment
including the ATG codon, the sequence corresponding to the

nucleotides 631-1275 of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 3.

Example 4. Plasmid pMRS167 construction.

5 An aliquot of the RNA obtained as reported in example 1 was subjected to RT-PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V14 (5' GATCTCTAGAATGCTGGTGCCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTCGCC 3')

V10 (5' GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCACAAAGTTGGCAGAAGTGGCTGC 3')

10 The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzyme XbaI was cloned in the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS167 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence corresponding to the nucleotides 1222-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA.

15 This fragment is reported in fig. 4.

Example 5. Plasmid pMRS175 construction.

pMRS166, 169, 168, 167 plasmids were subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following nucleotide pairs:

20 V11 (see example 1)

V18 (5' AACCTGAAGCTGGTCCGTGGC 3') for pMRS166

V19 (5' GTGCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAACATGC 3')

V20 (5' GCTGGAAATTGAGAATGGAGTGCTCTTGC 3') for pMRS169

V21 (5' GGCTCAGCTCTACTCTGGTGCACAAACGGC 3')

25 V22 (5' CAAGGCAATGAGATAGACAATGGCC 3') for pMRS168

V23 (5' CTGGTGCCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTCGCG 3')

V10 (see example 4) for pMRS167

The four DNA fragments obtained in the respective PCR reactions were mixed in equimolar amounts and PCR reacted in the presence of the V11 and V10 oligonucleotides.

30 The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the XbaI restriction enzyme, was cloned in the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS175 vector contains a DNA fragment including the ATG codon, the sequence partially corresponding to

the nucleotides 136-1497 of the EMBL sequence J05581 and two stop codons TGA and TAA.

This fragment is reported in fig. 5.

Example 6. Plasmid pMRS171 construction.

5 MCF7 tumor cells (ATCC HTB-22) were cultured in Eagles MEM supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum. Ten million cells were trypsinized, washed with PBS, and mRNA extracted.

An aliquot of this RNA was subjected to RT-PCR in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

10 UBIup (5GATCTCTAGAATGCAGATCTCGTGAAGACCCCTGACTGGT 3)

UBIdown

(5TCACCAGCCAGACGGCAACAGCCATGCACCACTACCGTGCCTCCCACCTCTGAGACGGAGC
ACCAGG 3)

The reaction produces a DNA fragment termed fragment 1.

15 DNA from pGEX11T (Pharmacia) was subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

LaciUp (5CCTCCGTCTCAGAGGTGGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCC
GTCTCGCTGGTGAAAAG 3)

LaciDown (5GATCGGATCCTCGGGAAACCTGTCTGCCAGCTGC 3)

20 This reaction gives a DNA fragment termed fragment 2.

The 1 and 2 DNA fragments, obtained in the respective PCR reactions, were mixed in equimolar amounts and subjected to PCR reaction in presence of the UBIup and LaciDown oligonucleotides.

25 The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was cloned into the pUC18 commercial plasmid. The resulting pMRS156 vector contains a DNA fragment including the sequence encoding the ubiquitin fused to the sequence encoding a bacterial beta-galactosidase portion. This fragment, termed UBLaci, is reported in fig. 6.

30 Plasmid pMRS166 DNA was subjected to a PCR reaction in presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V3 (SGATCGGATCCACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGC 3)

V4 (see Example 1)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the

restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from the pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS171 vector contains 5 a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 136-339 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence J05581 and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 7.

Example 7. Plasmid pMRS174 construction.

10 Plasmid pMRS169 DNA was subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V5 (5GATCGGATCCGTGCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAATGC 3)

V6 (5GATCTCTAGAAAGCTTATCAGCTGGAAATTGAGAATGGAGTGCTCTTGC 3)

15 The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from the pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS174 vector contains 20 a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 205-720 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 8.

Example 8. Plasmid pMRS173 construction.

25 Plasmid pMRS168 DNA was subjected to PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V7 (5GATCGGATCCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTCACAAACGGC 3)

V8 (see example 3)

30 The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from the pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS173 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 631-1275 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence

J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 9.

Example 9. Plasmid pMRS172 construction.

Plasmid pMRS167 DNA was subjected to PCR reaction in the 5 presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

V9 (5' GATCGGATCCCTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTTGCC 3')

V10 (see example 4)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the 10 restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS172 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 1222-1497 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence 15 J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 10.

Example 10. Plasmid pMRS176 construction.

Plasmid pMRS167 DNA was subjected PCR reaction in the presence of the following synthetic oligonucleotides:

20 V3 (see example 6)

V10 (see example 4)

The produced DNA fragment, purified and digested with the 25 restriction enzymes XbaI and BamHI, was fused, by ligation into the two BamHI sites, to the UBILacI fragment deriving from pMRS156 plasmid. The resulting fragment was cloned into the pMRS30 expression vector. The resulting pMRS176 vector contains a DNA fragment including the UBILacI sequence, the sequence corresponding to the 136-1497 nucleotides of the EMBL sequence 30 J05581, and two stop codons, TGA and TAA. This fragment is reported in fig. 11.

Example 11. Eukaryotic cell transfection and testing for transcription.

CHO (Chinese Hamster Ovary) cells were cultured in alpha MEM supplemented with ribonucleotides and deoxyribonucleotides

at transfection time.

Dendritic cells were obtained from CD34+ hemopoietic precursors cultured in IMDM without serum, supplemented with GM-CSF, IL4, SCF, Flt3 and TNFalpha. After 7 days the obtained cell population was transfected.

Dendritic cells were obtained from monocytes isolated from PBMC (peripheral blood mononuclear cells), cultured in RPMI supplemented with FCS, GM-CSF, and IL-4. After 7 days the obtained cell population was transfected.

In each case, about one million cells were transfected with one of the plasmids reported in examples 1 to 10. Transfection was carried out using 3 µg of plasmid DNA and 4 µl of DMRIE (Gibco) by lipofection.

After 24 hours cells were harvested, washed with PBS and lysed in order to extract the mRNA.

A mRNA aliquot was subjected to RT-PCR reaction in the presence of the oligonucleotide pair specific for the transfected DNA plasmid.

This experiment was carried out for each plasmid reported in the examples 1 to 10, using the following oligonucleotide pairs: V11/V4 for pMRS166, V12/V6 for pMRS169, V13/V8 for pMRS168, V4/V10 for pMRS167, V4/V10 for pMRS175, UBIup/V4 for pMRS171, UBIup/V6 for pMRS174, UBIup/V8 for pMRS173, UBIup/V10 for pMRS172, V14/V10 for pMRS176.

As a representative example, figure 12 reports the electrophoretic analysis of the DNA fragments obtained by RT-PCR from the mRNA of the three cell populations, transfected with the pMRS169 plasmid. In this case the oligonucleotide pair V12/V6 was used.

Example 12. *In vivo* study results.

In the *in vivo* studies, the mixtures of the four fragments and the pMRS30 plasmid (vector without insert and thus used as a negative control) were used. In order to test the occurred immunization, an ELISA test was used to show the human mucin

specific antigens.

The *in vivo* studies were conducted using human MUC1 transgenic C57BL mice. As a consequence in these animals the MUC1 protein represents a self-protein. The employed vaccination schedule consists of 3 intradermic (dorsal portion, 50 micrograms DNA for each side) administrations (at days 0, 14, 28) of 100 micrograms plasmid DNA. At day 14 after the last administration, the animals were sacrificed and sera were tested for anti-human mucin antibodies.

10 The assayed fragment mixes, object of the present invention, stimulated a good immune response in the treated animals.

15 On the other hand, vaccination experiments with a 60-aminoacid peptide corresponding to the 20 aminoacids reported in fig. 2, from location 86 to location 105, repeated three times (this peptide is termed 3XTR), were also carried out.

20 The two vaccinations differ in the type of the elicited antibody response. The antibody titer results much more higher in the vaccination with 3XTR. Furthermore the noticed IgG subtypes are in favor of an essentially humoral (antibody) response in the case of vaccination with 3XTR, and of a cellular response (cytotoxic) in the case of vaccination with DNA. For anti-tumor therapy, a principally cytotoxic immune response is preferable. Because the experiments were carried out on 25 transgenic mice, in whom the human mucin is "self", we can foresee a similar response in humans. This response could justify the use, as DNA vaccines, of the compounds of the present invention in the treatment of MUC1 overexpressing human tumors.

CLAIMS

1. Pharmaceutical composition containing one or more DNA molecules, encoding fragments of a protein overexpressed in tumor cells in order to induce an antitumor Ag-specific immune response, in combination with suitable excipients and adjuvants.
- 5 2. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 wherein the overexpressed protein is MUC-1.
- 10 3. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 or 2 containing at least two DNA molecules each containing a cDNA sequence encoding a Mucin fragment (MUC-1).
- 15 4. Composition according to claim 3 containing at least three DNA molecules each containing a cDNA sequence encoding a Mucin fragment (MUC-1).
5. Composition according to claim 4 containing at least four DNA molecules each containing a cDNA sequence encoding a Mucin fragment (MUC-1).
- 20 6. Composition according to claims 3, 4 or 5 wherein the DNA sequences comprise about 200 to about 700 nucleotides, each sequence being contiguous and possibly partially overlapping, from about 50 to about 150 nucleotides at the 3' and/or 5' end, to the adjacent one.
- 25 7. Pharmaceutical composition according to any claim from 2 to 6 wherein the used mixture consists of, at least, two plasmid DNA molecules, each containing a DNA fragment selected from those whose sequences are described in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4.
8. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 7 wherein the used mixture consists of the pool of plasmid DNA molecules, where each molecule contains a DNA fragment selected from those whose sequences are described in figures 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- 30 9. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 1 or 2 wherein a plasmid DNA molecule containing the sequence described in figure 5 is used.
10. Pharmaceutical composition according to claims 7, 8, or 9

wherein the used plasmid DNA molecules derive from the fusion of the pMRS30 expression vector in Fig. 13 to each sequence described in figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

11. Pharmaceutical composition according to claims 2 to 6
5 wherein the used sequences, corresponding to single fragments of the protein, are preceded in the 5' termini by the sequence described in Fig. 6 encoding the ubiquitin and a LacI portion from Escherichia Coli.

12. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 wherein the
10 mixture consists of one or more sequences deriving from joining the pMRS30 expression vector, described in Fig. 13, to a DNA sequence selected from those described in figures 7, 8, 9, and 10.

13. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 wherein the
15 mixture consists of the totality of the sequences deriving from joining the pMRS30 expression vector to a DNA sequence selected from those described in figures 7, 8, 9, and 10.

14. Pharmaceutical composition according to claim 11 wherein the
20 mixture consists of a sequence deriving from joining the pMRS30 expression vector to the sequence described in figure 11.

15. Pharmaceutical composition according to any preceding claims, further containing a cytokine or a cytokine encoding plasmid.

16. A plasmid DNA molecule consisting of the pMRS30 expression
25 vector joined to a DNA sequence, encoding a MUC-1 protein fragment and whose sequence is selected from the group of those described in figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

17. A DNA molecule encoding a protein MUC-1 fragment preceded in its 5' terminus by the sequence described in Fig. 6.

30 18. A DNA molecule according to claim 17 selected from those described in figures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

19. A plasmid DNA molecule obtained by joining the pMRS expression vector to a DNA molecule selected from those of claim 17 or 18.

20. Use of DNA molecules of claims 16-19 in the preparation of a composition with anti-tumor effect.

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Figure 1

1 ATGACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGCTCTACCCCCAGGTGGAGAAAAG
1►Met Thr Gl ySer Gl yHi sAl aSer Ser Thr ProGl yGl uLys
46 GAGACTTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCACTGCCAGCTCTACTGAG
16►Gl uThr Ser Al aThr Gl nArgSer Ser Val ProSer Ser Thr Gl u
91 AAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGGCCACAGC
31►LysAsnAl aVal Ser Met Thr Ser Ser Val LeuSer Ser Hi sSer
136 CCCGGTTCAAGGCTCCTCCACCACACTCAGGGACAGGATGTCACTCTG
46►ProGl ySer Gl ySer Ser Thr Thr Gl nGl yGl nAspVal Thr Leu
181 GCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCAGGTTGATAA
61►AlaProAl aThr Gl uProAl aSer Gl y * * * *

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Figure 2

1 ATGGTCCCCAGCTCTACTGAGAAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGC
1►Met Val Pro Ser Ser Thr Gl uLys Asn Al aVal Ser Met Thr Ser
46 AGCGTACTCTCCAGCACAGCCCCGGTTAGGCTCTCCACCACT
16►Ser Val Leu Ser Ser His Ser Pro Gl ySer Gl ySer Ser Thr Thr
91 CAGGGACAGGATGTCACTCTGGCCCCGGCACGGAACCGAGCTTCA
31►Gl nGl yGl nAsp Val Thr Leu Al aPro Al aThr Gl uPro Al aSer
136 GGTCAGCTGCCACCTGGGGACAGGATGTCACCTCGGTCCCAGTC
46►Gl ySer Al aAl aThr Trp Gl yGl nAsp Val Thr Ser Val Pro Val
181 ACCAGGCCAGCCCTGGGCTCCACCACCCGCCAGCCCACGATGTC
61►Thr Arg Pro Al aLeu Gl ySer Thr Thr Pro Pro Al aHi sAsp Val
226 ACCTCAGCCCCGGACAACAAGCCAGCCCCGGGAAGTACTGCTCCA
76►Thr Ser Al aPro Asp Asn Lys Pro Al aPro Gl ySer Thr Al aPro
271 CCACCACACGGTGTACCTCGGCTCCGGATACCAGGCCGGCCCCA
91►Pro Al aHi sGl yVal Thr Ser Al aPro Asp Thr Arg Pro Al aPro
316 CGTAGTACCGCCCTCCTGCCCATGGTGTACATCTGCCCGGAC
106►Gl ySer Thr Al aPro Pro Al aHi sGl yVal Thr Ser Al aPro Asp
361 AACAGGCCTGCATTGGGTAGTACAGCACCGCCAGTACACAACGTT
121►Asn Arg Pro Al aLeu Gl ySer Thr Al aPro Pro Val Hi sAsn Val
406 ACTAGTGCCTCAGGCTTGCTAGCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTG
136►Thr Ser Al aSer Gl ySer Al aSer Gl ySer Al aSer Thr Leu Val
451 CACAAACGGCACCTCTGGCGCGCGACCACAACCCAGCGAGCAAG
151►His Asn Gl yThr Ser Al aArg Al aThr Thr Thr Pro Al aSer Lys
496 AGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCCCAGCTGATAA
166►Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser Ile Pro Ser · · · · ·

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Figure 3

1 ATGGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAAACGGCACCTCTGCCAGG
1► Met Gl ySer Al aSer Thr LeuVal Hi sAsnGl yThr Ser Al aArg
46 GCTACCACAACCCCAGCCAGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCCC
16► Al aThr Thr ProAl aSer LysSer Thr ProPheSer IlePro
91 AGCCACCACCTGTGATACTCCTACCACCCCTGCCAGCCATAGCACC
31► Ser Hi sHi sSer AspThr ProThr Thr LeuAl aSer Hi sSer Thr
136 AAGACTGATGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAGCACGGTACCTCCTCTC
46► LysThrAspAl aSer Ser Thr Hi sHi sSer Thr Val I ProProLeu
181 ACCTCCTCCAATCACAGCACTCTCCCCAGTTGTCTACTGGGGTC
61► Thr Ser Ser AsnHi sSer Thr Ser ProGl nLeuSer Thr Gl yVal
226 TCTTCTTTTCCTGTCTTTCACATTTCAAACCTCCAGTTAAT
76► Ser PhePhePheLeuSer PheHi sIleSer AsnLeuGl nPheAsn
271 TCCTCTCTGGAAAGATCCCAGCACCAGACTACTACCAAGAGCTGCAG
91► Ser Ser LeuGl uAspProSer Thr AspTyrTyrGl nGl uLeuGl n
316 AGAGACATTCTGAAATGTTTCCAGATTTATAAACACAAGGGGGT
106► ArgAspIleSer Gl uMetPheLeuGl nIleTyrLysGl nGl yGl y
361 TTTCTGGGCCTCTCCAATATTAAAGPTCAGGCCAGGATCTGTGGTG
121► PheLeuGl yLeuSerAsnIleLysPheArgProGl ySer Val Val
406 GTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAATGTCAC
136► Val Gl nLeuThr LeuAl aPheArgGl uGl yThr IleAsnVal Hi s
451 GACGTGGAGACACAGTTCAATCAGTATAAACCGGAAGCAGCCTCT
151► AspVal Gl uThr Gl nPheAsnGl nTyrLysThr Gl uAl aAl aSer
496 CGATATAACCTGACGATCTCAGACGTCAGCGTGAGTGATGTGCCA
166► ArgTyrAsnLeuThr IleSerAspVal Ser Val SerAspVal Pro
541 TTTCTTCTCTGCCAGCTCTGGGCTGGGTGCCAGGCTGGGGC
181► PheProPheSer Al aGl nSer Gl yAl aGl yVal ProGl yTrpGl y
586 ATCGCGCTGCTGGTGCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTGCCTGGCCATT
196► IleAl aLeuLeuVal LeuVal CysVal LeuVal Al aLeuAl aIle
631 GTCTATCTCATTGCCTTGTGATAA
211► Val TyrLeuIleAl aLeu*****

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Figure 4

1 ATGCTGGTGTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGTGCCTGGCCATTGTCTAT
1►Met Leu Val Leu Val Cys Val Leu Val Ala Leu Ala Leu Val Tyr
46 CTCATTGCCTTGGCTGTCTGTCAGTGCCGCCGAAAGAACTACGGG
16►Leu Ile Ala Leu Ala Val Cys Glu Cys Arg Arg Lys Asn Tyr Glu
91 CAGCTGGACATCTTCCAGCCCCGGGATACCTACCACCATCCTATGAGC
31►Glu Leu Asp Ile Phe Pro Ala Arg Asp Thr Tyr His Pro Met Ser
136 GAGTACCCCACCTACCACACCCATGGCGCTATGTGCCCTAGC
46►Glu Tyr Pro Thr Tyr His Thr His Glu Arg Tyr Val Pro Pro Ser
181 AGTACCGATCGTAGCCCTATGAGAAGGTTCTGCAGGTAATGGT
61►Ser Thr Asp Arg Ser Pro Tyr Glu Lys Val Ser Ala Glu Asn Glu
226 GGCAGCAGCCTCTCTTACACAAACCCAGCAGTGGCAGCCACTTCT
76►Gly Ser Ser Leu Ser Tyr Thr Asn Pro Ala Val Ala Ala Thr Ser
271 GCCAACTTGTGATAA
91►Ala Asn Leu •••••

Figure 5

1 ATGACAGGGTCTGGTCATGAAGCTCTACCCCAGGTGGAGAAAAG
 1► Met Thr Gl ySer Gl yHi sAl aSer Ser Thr ProGl yGl yGl uLys
 46 GAGACTTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCACTGCCAGCTCTACTGAG
 16► Gl uThr Ser Al aThr Gl nArgSer Ser Val ProSer Ser Thr Gl u
 91 AAGAATGCTGTGACTATGACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGCCACAGC
 31► LysAsnAl aVal Ser Met Thr Ser Ser Val LeuSer Ser Hi sSer
 136 CCCGGTTCAAGGCTCTCCACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTCACTCTG
 46► ProGl ySer Gl ySer Ser Thr Thr Gl nGl yGl nAspVal Thr Leu
 181 GCCCCGGCCACGGAACCAGCTTCAGGTTCACTGCCACCTGGGGA
 61► Al aProAl aThr Gl uProAl aSer Gl ySer Al aAl aThr TrpGl y
 226 CAGGATGTCACCTCGGTCCCAGTCACCAGGCCAGCCCTGGGCTCC
 76► Gl nAspVal Thr Ser Val ProVal Thr ArgProAl aLeuGl ySer
 271 ACCACCCCCGCCAGCCCACGATGTCACCTCACGCCCGACAACAAG
 91► Thr Thr ProProAl aHi sAspVal Thr Ser Al aProAspAsnLys
 316 CCAGCCCCGGAAAGTACCGCTCCACCAGCACACGGTGTACCTCG
 106► ProAl aProGl ySer Thr Al aProProAl aHi sGl yVal Thr Ser
 361 GCTCCGGATACCAGGCCGGCCCCAGGTAGTACCGCCCCCTCTGCC
 121► Al aProAspThr ArgProAl aProGl ySer Thr Al aProProAl a
 406 CATGGTGTACATCTGCCCGACAACAGGCTGCATTGGGTAGT
 136► Hi sGl yVal Thr Ser Al aProAspAsnArgProAl aLeuGl ySer
 451 ACAGCACCGCCAGTACACAACGTTACTAGTGCCTCAGGCTCTGCT
 151► Thr Al aProProVal Hi sAsnVal Thr Ser Al aSer Gl ySer Al a
 496 AGCGGCTCAGCTTACTCTGGTGCACAAACGGCACCTCTGCQCGC
 166► Ser Gl ySer Al aSer Thr LeuVal Hi sAsnGl yThr Ser Al aArg
 541 GCGACCACAACCCCAGCGAGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCCC
 181► Al aThr Thr Thr ProAl aSer LysSer Thr ProPheSer IlePro
 586 AGCCACCACCTGATACTCCTACCACCCCTGCCAGCCATAGCACC
 196► Ser Hi sHi sSer AspThr ProThr Thr LeuAl aSer Hi sSer Thr
 631 AAGACTGAIGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAAGCACGGTACCTCCTCTC
 211► LysThrAspAl aSer Ser Thr Hi sHi sSer Thr Val ProProLeu
 676 ACCTCCTCCAATCACAGCACTCTCCCCAGTTGTCTACTGGGGTC
 226► Thr Ser Ser AsnHi sSer Thr Ser ProGl nLeuSer Thr Gl yVal
 721 TCTTTCTTTTCCTGTCTTTCACATTCAAACCTCCAGTTAAC
 241► Ser PhePhePheLeuSer PheHi sIleSer AsnLeuGl nPheAsn
 766 TCCTCTCTGGAAGATCCCAGCAGCGACTACTACCAAGAGCTGCAG
 256► Ser Ser LeuGl uAspProSer Thr AspTyrTyrGl nGl uLeuGl n
 811 AGAGACATTCTGAAATGTTTGCAAGATTATAAACAAAGGGGGT
 271► ArgAspIleSer Gl uMet PheLeuGl nIleTyrLysGl nGl yGl y
 856 TTTCTGGGCTCTCCAATATTAAGTTCAAGGCCAGGATCTGTGGTG
 286► PheLeuGl yLeuSer AsnIleLysPheArgProGl ySer Val Val

(Continued) :

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Figure 5 (continued)

901 GTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAATGCCAC
301► Val Glu Leu Thr Leu Ala Phe Arg Glu Gly Thr Ile Asn Val His
946 GACGTGGAGACACAGTTCAATCACTATAAAACGGAAGCAGCCTCT
316► Asp Val Glu Thr Glu Phe Asn Glu Tyr Lys Thr Glu Ala Ala Ser
991 CGATATAACCTGACGATCTCAGACGTCAGCGTGAGTGATGCCA
331► Arg Tyr Asn Leu Thr Ile Ser Asp Val Ser Val Ser Asp Val Pro
1036 TTT CCT TTCTCTGCCCACTCTGGGCTGGGTGCCAGGCTGGGC
346► Phe Pro Phe Ser Ala Glu Ser Glu Ala Glu Val Pro Glu Trp Glu
1081 ATCGCGCTGGTGTGGCTGTGTTCTGGTGGCTGGCCATT
361► Ile Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Val Cys Val Leu Val Ala Leu Ala Ile
1126 GTCTATCTCATTGCCCTGGCTGTCTGTCAGTGCCCCCGAAAGAAC
376► Val Tyr Leu Ile Ala Leu Ala Val Cys Glu Cys Arg Arg Lys Asn
1171 TACGGGCAGCTGGACATTTCCAGCCCCGGATACTACCACCT
391► Tyr Glu Glu Leu Asp Ile Phe Pro Ala Arg Asp Thr Tyr His Pro
1216 ATGAGCGAGTACCCCACCTACCACACCCATGGGCCCTATGTGCC
406► Met Ser Glu Tyr Pro Thr Tyr His Thr His Glu Arg Tyr Val Pro
1261 CCTAGCAGTACCGATCGTAGCCCTATGAGAAGGTTCTGCAGGT
421► Pro Ser Ser Thr Asp Arg Ser Pro Tyr Glu Lys Val Ser Ala Glu
1306 AATGGTGGCAGCAGCCTCTCTTACACAAACCCAGCAGTGGCAGCC
436► Asn Glu Glu Ser Ser Leu Ser Tyr Thr Asn Pro Ala Val Ala Ala
1351 ACTTCTGCCAACTTGTGATAA
451► Thr Ser Ala Asn Leu •••••

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Figure 6

1 ATGCAGATCTCGTGAAGACCCGTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCPC
1►Met Gl n l e Phe Val Lys Thr Leu Thr Gl y Lys Thr l l e Thr Leu
46 GAAGTGGACCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC
16►Gl u Val Gl u Pro Ser Asp Thr l l e Gl u Asn Val Lys Al a Lys l l e
91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT
31►Gl n Asp Lys Gl u Gl y l l e Pro Pro Asp Gl n Gl n Arg Leu l l e Phe
136 GCAGGCCAACCAAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTCTGACTACAAC
46►Al a Gl y Lys Gl n Leu Gl u Asp Gl y A rg Thr Leu Ser Asp Tyr Asn
181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT
61►l l e Gl n Lys Gl u Ser Thr Leu Hi s Leu Val Leu Arg Leu Arg Gl y
226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGPGCATGGCTGTGCCGTCTCGCTGGTG
76►Gl y A rg Hi s Gl y Ser Gl y Al a Tr p Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Leu Val
271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCCTGGCGCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC
91►Lys Arg Lys Thr Thr Leu Al a Pro Asn Thr Gl n Thr Al a Ser Pro
316 CGCGCGTTGCCGATTCAATTGCAGCTGGCACCGACAGGTTCC
106►A rg Al a Leu Al a Asp Ser Leu Met Gl n Leu Al a Arg Gl n Val Ser
361 CGAGGATCC
121►A rg Gl y Ser

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Figure 7

1 ATGCAGATCTCGTGAAGACCCGTACTGGTAAGACCACCACTCACTCTC
1► Met Gl n Ile Phe Val Lys Thr Leu Thr Gl y Lys Thr Ile Thr Leu
46 GAA GTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC
16► Gl u Val Gl u Pro Ser Asp Thr Ile Gl u Asn Val Lys Al a Lys Ile
91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGGGCTCATCTT
31► Gl n Asp Lys Gl u Gl y Ile Pro Pro Asp Gl n Gl n Arg Leu Ile Phe
136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCGCACTCTTCTGACTACAAC
46► Al a Gl y Lys Gl n Leu Gl u Asp Gl y A rg Thr Leu Ser Asp Tyr Asn
181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT
61► Ile Gl n Lys Gl u Ser Thr Leu His Leu Val Leu Arg Leu Arg Gl y
226 GGGAGGGCACCGTAGTCGGTGCATGGCTGTGCCGCTCGCTGGTG
76► Gl y A rg His Gl y Ser Gl y Al a Trp Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Leu Val
271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCCTGGGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC
91► Lys Arg Lys Thr Thr Leu Al a Pro Asn Thr Gl n Thr Al a Ser Pro
316 CGCGCGTTGCCGATTCAATTATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTCC
106► A rg Al a Leu Al a Asp Ser Leu Met Gl n Leu Al a Arg Gl n Val Ser
361 CGAGGATCCACAGGTCTGGTCATGCAAGCTCTACCCAGGTGGA
121► A rg Gl y Ser Thr Gl y Ser Gl y His Al a Ser Ser Thr Pro Gl y Gl y
406 GAAAACGAGACTTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCACTGCCAGCTCT
136► Gl u Lys Gl u Thr Ser Al a Thr Gl n Arg Ser Ser Val Pro Ser Ser
451 ACTGAGAAGAATGCTGTGAGTATGACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGC
151► Thr Gl u Lys Asn Al a Val Ser Met Thr Ser Ser Val Leu Ser Ser
496 CACAGCCCCGGTTCAAGGCTCCTCCACCACCTCAGGGACAGGATGTC
166► His Ser Pro Gl y Ser Gl y Ser Ser Thr Thr Gl n Gl y Gl n Asp Val
541 ACTCTGGCCCCGGCCAACGGAACCAGCTCAGGTTGATAA
181► Thr Leu Al a Pro Al a Thr Gl u Pro Al a Ser Gl y * * * * *

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Figure 8

1 ATGCAGATCTCGTGAAGACCCCTGACTGGTAAGACCACCACTCTC
 1► Met Gl n IlePheVal LysThr LeuThr Gl yLysThr IleThr Leu
 46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAGAGATC
 16► Gl uVa l Gl uProSerAspThr IleGl uAsnVal LysAl aLysIle
 91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTT
 31► Gl nAspLysGl uGl y IleProProAspGl nGl nArgLeuIlePhe
 136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGCCGCACTCTTCGACTACAAC
 46► Al aGl yLysGl nLeuGl uAspGl yA rgThr LeuSerAspTyrAsn
 181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCAGAGGT
 61► IleGl nLysGl uSer Thr LeuHi sLeuVal LeuArgLeuArgGl y
 226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCGTCGCTGGTG
 76► Gl yA rgHi sGl ySer Gl yAl aTr pLeuLeuProVal Ser LeuVal
 271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCCTGGCCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC
 91► LysArgLysThr Thr LeuAl aProAsnThr Gl nThr Al aSer Pro
 316 CGCGCGTTGGCGATTCAATTAGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTCC
 106► A rgAl aLeuAl aAspSer LeuMet Gl nLeuAl aArgGl nVal Ser
 361 CGAGGATCCGTGCCAGCTACTGAGAAGAATGCTGTGAGTATG
 121► A rgGl ySer Val ProSer Ser Thr Gl uLysAsnAl aVal Ser Met
 406 ACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGCCACAGCCCCGGTCAGGCTCCTCC
 136► Thr Ser Ser Val LeuSer Ser Hi sSer ProGl ySer Gl ySer Ser
 451 ACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTCACTCTGGCCCCGGCACGGAACCA
 151► Thr Thr Gl nGl yGl nAspVal Thr LeuAl aProAl aThr Gl uPro
 496 GCTTCAGGTTAGCTGCCACCTGGGACAGGATGTCACCTCGGTC
 166► Al aSer Gl ySer Al aAl aThr Tr pGl yGl nAspVal Thr Ser Val
 541 CCAGTCACCAGGCCAGCCCTGGCTCCACCACCCGCCAGCCAC
 181► ProVal Thr A rgProAl aLeuGl ySer Thr Thr ProProAl aHi s
 586 GATGTCACCTCAGCCCCGGACAACAAGCCAGCCCCGGGAAGTACT
 196► AspVal Thr Ser Al aProAspAsnLysProAl aProGl ySer Thr
 631 GCTCCACCAGCACACGGTGTACCTCGGCTCCGGATACCAGGGCG
 211► Al aProProAl aHi sGl yVal Thr Ser Al aProAspThr A rgPro
 676 GCCCCAGGTAGTACCGCCCCCTCTGGCCCATGGTGTACATCTGCC
 226► Al aProGl ySer Thr Al aProProAl aHi sGl yVal Thr Ser Al a
 721 CCGGACAACAGGCCTGCATTGGTAGTACAGCACCCGAGTACAC
 241► ProAspAsnArgProAl aLeuGl ySer Thr Al aProProVal Hi s
 766 AACGTTACTAGTGCCTCAGGCTCTGCTAGCGGCTCAGCTTCTACT
 256► AsnVal Thr Ser Al aSer Gl ySer Al aSer Gl ySer Al aSer Thr
 811 CTGGTGCACAACGGCACCTCTGGCGCGACCACAACCCAGCG
 271► LeuVal Hi sAsnGl yThr Ser Al aArgAl aThr Thr ProAl a
 856 AGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCAATTCCCAGCTGATAA
 286► Ser-LysSer Thr ProPheSer IleProSer * * * *

Figure 9

1 ATGCAGATCTCGTGAAGACCCTGACTGGTAAGACCATCACTCTC
 1> Met Gl n Ile Phe Val Lys Thr Leu Thr Gl y Lys Thr Ile Thr Leu
 46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCCAAAGATC
 16> Gl u Va l Gl u Pro Ser Asp Thr Ile Gl u Asn Val Lys Al a Lys Ile
 91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCGTGACCAGCAGGGCTCATCTT
 31> Gl n Asp Lys Gl u Gl y Ile Pro Pro Asp Gl n Gl n Arg Leu Ile Phe
 136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGCCCGCACTCTTCTGACTACAAC
 46> Al a Gl y Lys Gl n Leu Gl u Asp Gl y Arg Thr Leu Ser Asp Tyr Asn
 181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCCTGCACCTGGTGCCTCCGTCTAGAGGT
 61> Ile Gl n Lys Gl u Ser Thr Leu His Leu Val Leu Arg Leu Arg Gl y
 226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTGCCGTCTCGCTGGTG
 76> Gl y Arg His Gl y Ser Gl y Al a Tr p Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Leu Val
 271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCCTGGCGCCAATACCCAAACCCCTCTCCC
 91> Lys Arg Lys Thr Thr Leu Al a Pro Asn Thr Gl n Thr Al a Ser Pro
 316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTCC
 106> Arg Al a Leu Al a Asp Ser Leu Met Gl n Leu Al a Arg Gl n Val Ser
 361 CGAGGATCCGGCTCAGCTCTACTCTGGTGCACAACGGCACCTCT
 121> Arg Gl y Ser Gl y Ser Al a Ser Thr Leu Val His Asn Gl y Thr Ser
 406 GCCAGGGCTACCACAAACCCCACCCAGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCA
 136> Al a Arg Al a Thr Thr Pro Al a Ser Lys Ser Thr Pro Phe Ser
 451 ATTCCCAGCCACCCTGATACTCCTACCACCTTGCCAGCCAT
 151> Ile Pro Ser His His Ser Asp Thr Pro Thr Thr Leu Al a Ser His
 496 AGCACCAAGACTGATGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAGCACGGTACCT
 166> Ser Thr Lys Thr Asp Al a Ser Ser Thr His His Ser Thr Val Pro
 541 CCTCTCACCTCCCAATCACAGCACTCTCCCCAGTTGTCTACT
 181> Pro Leu Thr Ser Ser Asn His Ser Thr Ser Pro Gl n Leu Ser Thr
 586 GGGGTCTCTTCTTTCTGTCTTCACATTCAAACCTCCAG
 196> Gl y Val Ser Phe Phe Phe Leu Ser Phe His Ile Ser Asn Leu Gl n
 631 TTIAATTCCCTCTGGAAAGATCCACAGCACCAGACTACTACCAAGAG
 211> Phe Asn Ser Ser Leu Gl u Asp Pro Ser Thr Asp Tyr Tyr Gl n Gl u
 676 CTGGCAGAGAGACATTCTGAAATGTTTGCAGATTATAAACCAA
 226> Leu Gl n Arg Asp Ile Ser Gl u Met Phe Leu Gl n Ile Tyr Lys Gl n
 721 GGGGGTTTCTGGGCCTCTCCAATATTAAAGTTCAAGGCCAGGATCT
 241> Gl y Gl y Phe Leu Gl y Leu Ser Asn Ile Lys Phe Arg Pro Gl y Ser
 766 GTGGTGGTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAAT
 256> Val Val Val Gl n Leu Thr Leu Al a Phe Arg Gl u Gl y Thr Ile Asn
 811 GTCCACGACGTGGAGACACAGTTCAATCAGTATAAACCGGAAGCA
 271> Val His Asp Val Gl u Thr Gl n Phe Asn Gl n Tyr Lys Thr Gl u Al a
 856 GCGCTCTGATATAACCTGACGATCTCAGACGTCAAGCGTGAGTGAT
 286> Al a Ser Arg Tyr Asn Leu Thr Ile Ser Asp Val Ser Val Ser Asp
 901 GTGCCATTCTCTGCCCAGTCTGGGCTGGGTGCCAGGC
 301> Val Pro Phe Pro Phe Ser Al a Gl n Ser Gl y Al a Gl y Val Pro Gl y
 946 TGGGGCATCGCGCTGGTGGCTGGTCTGTTCTGGTTGCCGCTG
 316> Trp Gl y Ile Al a Leu Leu Val Leu Val Cys Val Leu Val Al a Leu
 991 GCCATTGTCTATCTCATTCGCTTGTGATAA
 331> Al a Ile Val Ile Tyr Leu Ile Al a Leu * * * *

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Figure 10

1 ATGCAGATCTCGTGAAGACCCGTACTGGTAAGACCACCACTCACTCTC
1► Met Gl n I e Phe Val Lys Thr Leu Thr Gl y Lys Thr I I e Thr Leu
46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC
16► Gl u Val Gl u Pro Ser Asp Thr I I e Gl u Asn Val Lys Al a Lys I I e
91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTT
31► Gl n Asp Lys Gl u Gl y I I e Pro Pro Asp Gl n Gl n Arg Leu I I e Phe
136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGAAAGATGCCGCACTTTCTGACTACAAC
46► Al a Gl y Lys Gl n Leu Gl u Asp Gl y A rg Thr Leu Ser Asp Tyr Asn
181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCCTGCACCTGGTGCCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT
61► I I e Gl n Lys Gl u Ser Thr Leu Hi s Leu Val Leu Arg Leu Arg Gl y
226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCGTCTCGCTGGTG
76► Gl y A rg Hi s Gl y Ser Gl y Al a Tr p Leu Leu Pro Val Ser Leu Val
271 AAAAGAAAAACCCACCCCTGGCGCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC
91► Lys Arg Lys Thr Thr Leu Al a Pro Asn Thr Gl n Thr Al a Ser Pro
316 CGCCCGTTGGCCGATTCAATTGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTC
106► A rg Al a Leu Al a Asp Ser Leu Met Gl n Leu Al a Arg Gl n Val Ser
361 CGAGGATCCCTGGTGCCTGTTCTGGTTGCCGCTGCCATT
121► A rg Gl y Ser Leu Val Leu Val Cys Val Leu Val Al a Leu Al a I I e
406 GTCTATCTCATTGCCTGGCTGTCAGTGCCGCCAAAGAAC
136► Val Tyr Leu I I e Al a Leu Al a Val Cys Gl n Cys Arg Arg Lys Asn
451 TACCGGCAGCTGGACATCTTCCAGCCCCGGGATACCTACCATCCT
151► Tyr Gl y Gl n Leu Asp I I e Phe Pro Al a Arg Asp Thr Tyr Hi s Pro
496 ATGAGCGAGTACCCCACCTACCACACCCATGGCGCTATGTGCC
166► Met Ser Gl u Tyr Pro Thr Tyr Hi s Thr Hi s Gl y A rg Tyr Val Pro
541 CCTAGCAGTACCGATCGTAGCCCTATGAGAAGGTTCTGCAGGT
181► Pro Ser Ser Thr Asp Arg Ser Pro Tyr Gl u Lys Val Ser Al a Gl y
586 AATGGTGGCAGCAGCCTCTCTACACAAACCCAGCAGTGGCAGCC
196► Asn Gl y Gl y Ser Ser Leu Ser Tyr Thr Asn Pro Al a Val Al a Al a
631 ACTTCTGCCAACTTGTGATAA
211► Thr Ser Al a Asn Leu * * * * *

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Figure 11

1 ATGCAGATCTTCGTGAAGACCCGACTGGTAAGACCACCACTCTC
 1► Met Gl nIlePheValLysThrLeuThr Gl yLysThr IleThrLeu
 46 GAAGTGGAGCCGAGTGACACCATTGAGAATGTCAAGGCAAAGATC
 16► Gl uVal Gl uProSerAspThr IleGl uAsnValLysAlaLysIle
 91 CAAGACAAGGAAGGCATCCCTCCTGACCAGCAGAGGCTCATCTTT
 31► Gl nAspLysGl uGl y IleProProAspGl nGl nArgLeuIlePhe
 136 GCAGGCAAGCAGCTGGAAGATGGCCCGACTCTTCTGACTACAAAC
 46► Al aGl yLysGl nLeuGl uAspGl y ArgThrLeuSerAspTyrAsn
 181 ATCCAGAAAGAGTCCACCCCTGCACCTGGTGCTCCGTCTCAGAGGT
 61► IleGl nLysGl uSer ThrLeuHisLeuValLeuArgLeuArgGl y
 226 GGGAGGCACGGTAGTGGTGCATGGCTGTTGCCGTCTGCTGGTG
 76► Gl yArgHisGl ySer Gl yAlaTrpLeuLeuProValSerLeuVal
 271 AAAAGAAAAACCACCCCTGGCGCCAATAGCAAACCGCCTCTCCC
 91► LysArgLysThrThrLeuAlaProAsnThrGl nThrAlaSerPro
 316 CGCGCGTTGGCCGATTATTAATGCAGCTGGCACGACAGGTTCC
 106► ArgAlaLeuAlaAspSerLeuMetGl nLeuAlaArgGl nValSer
 361 CGAGGATCCACAGGTTCTGGTCATGCAAGCTCTACCCAGGTGGA
 121► ArgGl ySerThrGl ySerGl yHisAlaSerSerThrProGl yGl y
 406 GAAAAGGAGACTCGGCTACCCAGAGAAGTTCACTGCCCCAGCTCT
 136► Gl uLysGl uThrSerAlaThrGl nArgSerSerValProSerSer
 451 ACTGAGAACAAATGCTGTGACTATGACCAGCAGCGTACTCTCCAGC
 151► ThrGl uLysAsnAlaValSerMetThrSerSerValLeuSerSer
 496 CACAGCCCCGGTTCAAGGCTCTCCACCACTCAGGGACAGGATGTC
 166► HisSerProGl ySerGl ySerSerThrThrGl nGl yGl nAspVal
 541 ACTCTGGCCCCGGCACCGAACAGCTTCAGGTTCAGCTGCCACC
 181► ThrLeuAlaProAlaThrGl uProAlaSerGl ySerAlaAlaThr
 586 TGGGGACAGGATGTCACCTCGGTCCCAGTCACCAGGCCAGCCCTG
 196► TrpGl yGl nAspValThrSerValProValThrArgProAlaLeu
 631 GGCTCCACCACCCCGCCAGCCACGATGTCACCTCAGCCCCGGAC
 211► Gl ySerThrThrProProAlaHisAspValThrSerAlaProAsp
 676 AACAAAGCCAGCCCCGGAAAGTACCGCTCCACAGCACACGGTGT
 226► AsnLysProAlaProGl ySerThrAlaProProAlaHisGl yVal
 721 ACCTCGGCTCCGGATACCAGGCCGGCCCAGGTAGTACCGCCCT
 241► ThrSerAlaProAspThrArgProAlaProGl ySerThrAlaPro
 766 CCTGCCATGGTGTACATCTGCCCGGACAACAGGCCCTGCATTG
 256► ProAlaHisGl yValThrSerAlaProAspAsnArgProAlaLeu
 811 GGTAGTACAGCACCGCCAGTACACAACGTTACTAGTGCCTCAGGC
 271► Gl ySerThrAlaProProValHisAsnValThrSerAlaSerGl y
 856 TCTGCTAGCGGCTCAGCTTCTACTCTGGTGCACAAACGGCACCTCT
 286► SerAlaSerGl ySerAlaSerThrLeuValHisAsnGl yThrSer

(Continued)

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Figure 11 (continued)

901 GCGCGCGCGACCACAACCCCAGCGAGCAAGAGCACTCCATTCTCA
 301►AlaArgAlaThrThrThrProAlaSerLysSerThrProPheSer
 946 ATTCCCAGCCACCACACTCTGATACTCCTACCACCCCTGCCAGCCAT
 316►IleProSerHisHisSerAspThrProThrThrLeuAlaSerHis
 991 AGCACCAAGACTGATGCCAGTAGCACTCACCATAGCACGGTACCT
 331►SerThrLysThrAspAlaSerSerThrHisHisSerThrValPro
 1036 CCTCTCACCTCCTCCAATCACAGCACTCTCCCCAGTTGTCTACT
 346►ProLeuThrSerSerAsnHisSerThrSerProGlnLeuSerThr
 1081 GGGGTCTCTTCTTTCTGTCTTCACATTCAAACCTCCAG
 361►GlyValSerPhePheLeuSerPheHisIleSerAsnLeuGln
 1126 TTTAATTCCCTCTCTGGAAAGATCCCAGCACCGACTACTACCAAGAG
 376►PheAsnSerSerLeuGlyuAspProSerThrAspTyrTyrGlnGlu
 1171 CTGCAGAGAGACATTCTGAAATGTTTGCAGATTATAAACAA
 391►LeuGlnArgAspIleSerGlyuMetPheLeuGlnIleTyrLysGln
 1216 GGGGGTTTCTGGGCCTCTCCAATATTAAGTTCAAGGCCAGGATCT
 406►GlyGlyPheLeuGlyLeuSerAsnIleLysPheArgProGlySer
 1261 GTGGTGGTACAATTGACTCTGGCCTCCGAGAAGGTACCATCAAT
 421►ValValValGlnLeuThrLeuAlaPheArgGlyuGlyThrIleAsn
 1306 GTCCACGACGTGGAGACACAGTCAATCAGTATAAACCGGAAGCA
 436►ValHisAspValGlyuThrGlyuPheAsnGlyuTyrLysThrGlyuAla
 1351 GCCTCTCGATATAACCTGACGATCTCAGACGTCAGCGTGAGTGAT
 451►AlaSerArgTyrAsnLeuThrIleSerAspValSerValSerAsp
 1396 GTGCCATTCTCTCTGCCAGTCTGGGCTGGGTGCCAGGC
 466►ValProPheProPheSerAlaGlnSerGlyAlaGlyValProGly
 1441 TCGGGCATCGCGCTGGTCTGGTCTGTGTTCTGGGTGCGCTG
 481►TrpGlyIleAlaLeuValLeuValCysValLeuValAlaLeu
 1486 GCCATTGTCTATCTCATTCGCTGGCTGTCAGTGCAGGCCCGA
 496►AlaIleValTyrLeuIleAlaLeuAlaValCysGlyuCysArgArg
 1531 AAGAACTACGGGAGCTGGACATCTTCAGCCCCGGATAACCTAC
 511►LysAsnTyrGlyuLeuAspIlePheProAlaArgAspThrTyr
 1576 CATCCTATGACCGAGTACCCACCTACCACACCCATGGCGCTAT
 526►HisProMetSerGlyuTyrProThrTyrHisThrHisGlyuArgTyr
 1621 GTGCCCTAGCAGTACCGATCGTAGCCCTATGAGAAGGTTCT
 541►ValProProSerSerThrAspArgSerProTyrGlyuLysValSer
 1666 GCAGGTAATGGTGGCAGCAGCCTCTCTTACACAAACCCAGCAGTG
 556►AlaGlyAsnGlyuGlySerSerLeuSerTyrThrAsnProAlaVal
 1711 GCAGCCACTCTGCCAACCTGTGATAA
 571►AlaAlaThrSerAlaAsnLeu•••••

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14



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Figure 13

1 CCAGGAAGCTCCTCTGTGTCTCATAAACCTAACCTCCTACTTGAGA
51 GGACATTCCAATCATAGGCTGCCATCCACCCCTCTGTGTCTCTGTTAA
101 TTAGGTCACTTAACAAAAAGGAAATTGGTAGGGTTTTCACAGACCGC
151 TTTCTAAGGGTAATTTAAAATATCTGGGAAGTCCCTTCCACTGCTGTGT
201 TCCAGAAGTGTGGTAAACAGCCCACAAATGTCAACAGCAGAAACATACA
251 AGCTGTCAGCTTGCACAAGGGCCAACACCCCTGCTCATCAAGAACACT
301 GTGGTTGCTGTGTTAGTAATGTGCAAAACAGGAGGCACATTTCCCCACC
351 TGTGTAGGTTCCAAAATATCTAGTGTTCATTTACTGGATCAGGAA
401 CCCAGCACTCCACTGGATAAGCATTATCCTTATCCAAAACAGCCTGTGG
451 TCAGTGTTCATCTGCTGACTGTCAACTGTAGCATTGGGGTTACAGT
501 TTGAGCAGGATATTGGTCCCTGAGTTGCTAACACACCCCTGCAGCTCCA
551 AAGGTTCCCCACCAACAGCAAAAAAATGAAAATTGACCCCTGAATGGGT
601 TTTCCAGCACCATTTCATGAGTTTGTGTCCCTGAATGCAAGTTAA
651 CATAGCAGTTACCCAAATAACCTCAGTTAACAGTAACAGCCTCCCACA
701 TCAAAATATTCCACAGGTTAAGTCCTCATTTAACAGGAAAGGAATT
751 CTTGAAGACGAAAGGGCTCGTATAACGCTTATTTATAGGTTAATGTC
801 ATGATAATAATGGTTCTTAGACGTCAGGTGGCACTTTGGGGAAATGT
851 GCGCGGAACCCCTATTGTTATTCTAAATACATTCAAATATGTATC
901 CGCTCATGAGACAATAACCTGATAATGCTCAATAATATTGAAAAGG
951 AACAGTATGAGTATTCAACATTCCGTGTGCGCCCTTATTCCCTTTTGC
1001 GGCATTTCGCCTCTGTTTGCTCACCCAGAAACGCTGGTGAAGTAA

Figure 13

2151 TAGTTAGGCCACCACCAAGAACTCTGTAGCACCGCCTACATAACCTOGC
2201 TCTGCTAATCCTGTACCAGTGGCTGCCAGTGGCGATAAGTCGTGTC
2251 TTACCGGGTTGGACTCAAGACGATAGTTACCGGATAAGGCGCAGCGGTGCG
2301 GGCTGAACGGGGGGTCGTGCACACAGCCCAGCTGGAGCGAACGACCTA
2351 CACCGAAGTGGAGATAACCTACAGCGTGAGCTATGAGAAAGGCCACGGCTTC
2401 CGGAAGGGAGAAAGGCGGACAGGTATCCGGTAAGCGGCAGGGTCGGAAACA
2451 GGAGAGCGCACGAGGGAGCTCCAGGGGAAACGCCCTGGTATCTTTATAG
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2551 CGTCAGGGGGCGGAGCCTATGGAAAAACGCCAGCAACGCCCTTTTA
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2651 ATCCCCCTGATTCTGTGGATAACCGTATTACCGCTTGAGTGAGCTGATA
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2801 TTCACACCCATATGGTGACTCTCAGTACAATCTGCTCTGATGCCCAT
2851 ACTTAAGCCAGTATACAATCAATTGGCATTAGCCATATTATTCAATTG
2901 GTTATATAGCATAAATCAATATTGGCTATTGGCATTGCATACGTTGTAT
2951 CCATATCATATAATGTACATTATATTGGCTCATGTCACACATTACCGCC
3001 ATGTTGACATTGATTATTGACTAGTTATTAATAGTAATCAATTACGGGT
3051 CATTAGTTCATAGCCATATATGGAGTTCCGCGTTACATAACTACGGTA
3101 AATGGCCCGCCTGGCTGACCGCCCAACGACCCCCGCCATTGACGTCAAT
3151 AATGACGTATGTTCCCATAGTAACGCCAATAGGGACTTCCATTGACGTC
3201 AATGGGTGGAGTATTIACGGTAAACTGCCACTGGCAGTACATCAAGTG
3251 TATCATATGCCAAGTACGCCCTATTGACGTCAATGACGGTAAATGCC
(Continued)

Figure 13 (Continued)

3301 CGCCCTGGCATTATGCCAGTACATGACCTTATGGGACTTCCTACTTGCG
3351 AGTACATCTACGTATTAGTCATCGCTATTACCATGGTATGCGGTTTGG
3401 CAGTACATCAATGGCGTGGATAGCGGTTGACTCACGGGGATTTCAAG
3451 TCTCCACCCCATTGACGTCAATGGGAGTTGTTTGGCACCAAATCAAC
3501 GGGACTTCCAAAATGTCGTAACAACCTCCGCCCCATTGACGCAAATGGC
3551 GGTAGGCCTGTACGGTGGGAGGTCTATATAAGCAGAGCTGTTAGTGAA
3601 CCGTCAGATCGCCTGGAGACGCCATCCACGCTGTTTGACCTCCATAGAA
3651 GACACCGGGACCGATCCAGCCTCCGGCGGGAACGGTCATTGGAACG
3701 CGGATTCCCCGTGCCAAGAAAGCTTGTCTAGAACCCGGGAGAGCTCCCTGA
3751 GAACCTCAGGGTAGTTGGGACCCCTGTATTGTTCTTCTTTTCCGCTA
3801 TTGTAAAATTCACTGTTATATGGAGGGGGCAAAGTTTCAGGGTGTGTT
3851 AGAATGGGAAGATGTCCTTGTATCACCATGGACCCCTCATGATAATTG
3901 TTTCTTCACTTCTACTCTGTTGACAACCATTGTCCTCTTATTCT
3951 TTTCATTTCTGTAACTTTCGTTAAACTTAGCTTGCATTGTAACGA
4001 ATTTTAAATTCACTTTGTTTATTGTCAGATTGTAAGTACTTCTCTA
4051 ATCACTTTTTCAAGGCAATCAGGTATATTATATTGTACTTCAGCAC
4101 AGTTTAGAGAACAAATTGTTATAATTAAATTGATAAGGTAGAATTCTG
4151 CATATAAATTCTGGCTGGCGTGGAAATATTCTTATTGGTAGAAACAACTA
4201 CATCCTGGTCATCATCCTGCCCTTCTCTTATGGTACATGATATACAC
4251 TGTTGAGATGAGGATAAAACTCTGAGTCCAACCGGGCCCTCTGCT
4301 AACCATGTTCATGCCCTCTCTTTCTACAGCTCCTGGCAACGTGCT
4351 GGTTGTTGTGCTGTCTCATCTTGGCAAAGAATTCACTCCTCAGGTGC
4401 AGGCTGCCTATCAGAAGGTGGTGGCTGGTGTGGCCAATGCCCTGGCTCAC

(Continued)

Figure 13 (Continued)

1051 AAGATGCTGAAGATCAGTGGGTGCACCGAGTGGTTACATCGAACTGGAT
1101 CTCAACAGCGGTAAAGATCCTTGAGAGTTTCGCCCGAAGAACGTTTCC
1151 AATGATGAGGACTTTAAAGTTCTGCTATGIGGCGCGTATTATCCCGTG
1201 TTGACGCCGGCAAGAGCAACTCGGTGCCGCATAACACTATTCTCAGAAT
1251 GACTTGGTTGAGTACTCACCAAGTCACAGAAAAGCATCTACGGATGGCAT
1301 GACAGTAAGAGAAATTATGCACTGCTGCATAACCAGACTGATAACACTG
1351 CGGCCAACTTACTTCTGACAACGATCGGAGGACCGAAGGAGCTAACCGCT
1401 TTTTGACAAACATGGGGATCATGTAACTCGCCTTGATCGTIGGGAAACC
1451 GGAGCTGAATGAAGCCATACCAAACGACGAGCGTACACCAACGATGCCCTG
1501 CAGCAATGGCAACAACGTTGCGCAAACATTAACTGGCGAACTACTTACT
1551 CTAGCTCCGGCAACAATTAAATAGACTGGATGGAGGGCGGATAAAGTTGC
1601 AGGACCACTTCTGCGCTGGCCCTTCCGGCTGGCTGGTTATTGCTGATA
1651 AATCTGGAGCCCGTGAGCGTGGGTCTCGGGTATCATTCAGCACTGGGG
1701 CCAGATGGTAAGCCCTCCCGTATCGTAGTTATCTACACGACGGGAGTCA
1751 GGCAACTATGGATGAACGAAATAGACAGACGATCGCTGAGATAGGTGCCCTCAC
1801 TGATTAAGCATTGGTAACTGTCAGACCAAGTTACTCATATATACCTTAG
1851 ATTGATTAAAACCTTCATTAAATTAAAAGGATCTAGGTGAAGATCCT
1901 TTTGATAATCTCATGACCAAAATCCCTAACGTGAGTTTCGTTCCACT
1951 GAGCGTCAGACCCCGTAGAAAAGATCAAAGGATCTCTTGAGATCCCTTT
2001 TTCTGCGCGTAATCTGCTGCTGAAACAAAAACCCACCGTACCGAC
2051 GGTGGTTTGTGTTGCCGGATCAAGAGCTACCAACTCTTTCCGAAGGTAA
2101 CTGGCTTCAGCAGAGCGCAGATACCAAATACTGTCCTCTAGTGTAGCCG

(Continued)

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Figure 13 (Continued)

4451 AAATACCACTGAGATCTTTCCCTCTGCCAAAAATTATGGGGACATCAT
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4651 GGCAACATATGCCATATGCTGGCTGCCATGAAACAAGGTGGCTATAAAGA
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4751 AAAAGCCCTGACTTGAGGPTAGATTTTTTATATTTGTTTGTGTTAT
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<210> 7
<211> 579
<212> DNA
<213> human

<400> 7
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<210> 8
<211> 891
<212> DNA
<213> human

<400> 8
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<210> 9
<211> 1020
<212> DNA
<213> human

<400> 9
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<210> 10

<211> 651

<212> DNA

<213> human

<400> 10

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gatacctacc atccatgtcg cgagtacccc acctaccaca cccatggcgc ctatgtgcgc 540
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<210> 11

<211> 1737

<212> DNA

<213> human

<400> 11

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<210> 12
 <211> 4905
 <212> DNA
 <213> human

<400> 12
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 gaaatgggtt aggggttttt cacagaccgc ttcttaaggg taattttaaa atatctggga 180
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 aatccctta acgttgggtt tggccactt gggccgttca gggccgttca aagatcaaaag 1980

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4905

<210> 13

<211> 31

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 13

gatcgaggatcc acagggttctg gtcatgcaag c

31

<210> 14

<211> 41

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 14

gatctctaga aagcttatca acctgaagct ggttccgtgg c

41

<210> 15

<211> 36

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 15

gatcgaggatcc gtgcggcagct ctactgagaa gaatgc

36

<210> 16

<211> 49

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic oligonucleotide

<400> 16

gatctctaga aagcttatca gctggaaatt gagaatggag tgctttgc

49

<210> 17

<211> 40

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic oligonucleotide

<400> 17

gatcgatcc ggctcagett ctactctggt gcacaacggc

40

<210> 18

<211> 45

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic oligonucleotide

<400> 18

gatctctaga aagcttatca caaggcaatg agatagacaa tggcc

45

<210> 19

<211> 38

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic oligonucleotide

<400> 19

gatcgatcc ctgggtgtgg tctgtgtttctt ggttgcgc

38

<210> 20

<211> 41

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 20

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41

<210> 21

<211> 34

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 21

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34

<210> 22

<211> 39

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 22

gatctctaga atggtgccca gctctactga gaagaatgc

39

<210> 23

<211> 43

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 23

gatctctaga atgggctcag cttctactct ggtgcacaac ggc

43

<210> 24
<211> 41
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 24
gatctctaga atgctggtgc tggctctgtgt tctggttgcg c

41

<210> 25
<211> 26
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 25
ggcggtggag cccggggctg gcttgt

26

<210> 26
<211> 22
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 26
aacctgaagc tggttccgtg gc

22

<210> 27
<211> 26
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic

oligonucleotide

<400> 27

gtgccccagct ctactggagaa gaatgc

26

<210> 28

<211> 29

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 28

gctgggaatt gagaatggag tgcgtttgc

29

<210> 29

<211> 30

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 29

ggctcagctt ctactctgggt gcacaacggc

30

<210> 30

<211> 25

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 30

caaggcaatg agatagacaa tggcc

25

<210> 31

<211> 27

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 31

ctggtgctgg tctgtgttct ggttgcg

27

<210> 32

<211> 40

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 32

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40

<210> 33

<211> 68

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 33

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gcaccagg

68

<210> 34

<211> 66

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 34

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gaaaag

66

<210> 35

<211> 35

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: synthetic
oligonucleotide

<400> 35

gatcgaggatcc tcgggaaacc tgcgtgcga gctgc

35